

# New Headway

Intermediate Student's Book

Liz and John Soars

**NEW**

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# English Intermediate

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## 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage



### 3 Good times, bad times p22

#### Past tenses

##### Simple and continuous

*He worked in London.*

*He was studying art. p23*

##### Past Perfect

*He had fallen in love.*

*He'd been drinking. p23*

##### used to

*He used to wake up at 6.00. p23*

#### Spelling and pronunciation

good /god/, food /fu:d/

male, mail

/u:/ tooth truth juice p25

#### Lost sounds

choc~~o~~late

foreign p25

#### Giving opinions

*He's really great, isn't he?*

*Definitely! Mmm!*

*That's rubbish!*

#### Spoken English – making an opinion stronger

*just awful*

*absolutely adore p29*

## Discussing grammar

**3** Compare the use of tenses in these sentences. Say which tense is used and why.

- 1 It 

It	<i>rained</i> all day yesterday.
	<i>was raining</i> when I woke up.
- 2 I *wore* a suit for my interview.  
She looked great. She *was wearing* a black top and tight jeans.
- 3 'What *were* you *doing* when you lost your phone?'  
'Shopping.'  
'What *did* you *do* when you lost your phone?'  
'Bought a new one.'
- 4 When Bill arrived, 

When Bill arrived,	<i>we were having</i> lunch.
	<i>we had</i> lunch.
	<i>we'd had</i> lunch.
- 5 I got to the cinema. The film 

The film	<i>started</i> .
	<i>had started</i> .
- 6 When I was a kid I *used to play* football with my dad.  
I *played* football with my kids last Saturday.



## Pronunciation

/wəz/

**What was he doing?**

/wə/

**They were working ...**

/ðeɪd/

**They'd met in Paris.**

/wəz/

**He was studying.**

/hɪd/

**He'd had an argument.**

/hɪd bɪn/

**He'd been drinking.**

### T 3.10

see (sea)

new (knew)

wear (where)

peace (piece)

flew (flu)

good /gʊd/

road /rəʊd/

food /fu:d/

rode /rəʊd/

blood /blʌd/

rowed /rəʊd/

/t/ worked dismissed published

/d/ tried quarrelled moved continued died recognized

/ɪd/ rejected completed

## Lost sounds

**7** In some words we lose sounds.

~~choc~~plate /tʃɒklət/ has two syllables,  
not three.

~~comf~~ortable /kʌmftəbl/ has three syllables,  
not four.

Read these words aloud. Cross out the  
lost sounds.

~~diff~~erent    several  
business    restaurant  
marriage    interesting  
vegetable    temperature  
secretary

~~diff~~erent    ~~sever~~al    busi~~n~~ess    resta~~u~~rant  
vege~~t~~able    temper~~a~~ture    secreta~~r~~y  
marriage    interesting

**8** Some words have silent letters. Cross out the silent letters in these pairs of words.

- |   |                      |              |
|---|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | foreign <del>g</del> | sign         |
| 2 | climb                | bomb         |
| 3 | neighbour            | weigh        |
| 4 | honest               | hour         |
| 5 | knee                 | knock        |
| 6 | psychology           | psychiatrist |

- |   |                                       |   |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | foreign <del>g</del>                  | sign                                    |
| 2 | climb <del>o</del>                    | bomb <del>b</del>                       |
| 3 | neigh <del>h</del> bour               | weigh                                   |
| 4 | h <del>o</del> nest                   | h <del>o</del> ur                       |
| 5 | k <del>n</del> ee                     | k <del>n</del> ock                      |
| 6 | p <del>s</del> ych <del>h</del> ology | p <del>s</del> ych <del>h</del> iatrist |



# Spelling

5 Read these words aloud. Which two words rhyme?

1	love	move	glove
2	some	home	come
3	dear	fear	pear
4	lost	most	post
5	meat	cheat	great
6	boot	shoot	foot
7	eight	weight	height
8	blood	wood	flood
9	flower	power	lower



# Spelling

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Which two people agree with each other?

A So, what do you think of Meg's new boyfriend? He's really great, isn't he?

B Definitely! I think he's absolutely fantastic!

A Mmm. Me too. I just love the stories he tells.

B So do I. He's very funny. I really like his sense of humour.

A They get on so well together, don't they?

C Well, maybe. He's quite nice, but I don't think that he's the one for her.

B That's rubbish! They absolutely adore each other!

C Mmm. I'm not so sure.

B Come on! You're just jealous. You've always fancied her.

C Actually, that's not true at all. But I quite like her sister.

# Question Tags      الاسئلة الذيلية

يكون السؤال عكس الجملة فاذا كانت الجملة منفية يكون السؤال الذيلي مثبتاً والعكس صحيح.  
عند وجود أحد الأفعال المساعدة في الجملة , ضعة في بداية السؤال الذيلي , ثم ضع بعده الفاعل.  
اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي is , are, was, were, يعامل معاملة الفعل المساعد ويوضع في السؤال الذيلي.  
أمثلة:

You can come, can't you? Yes, I can

They couldn't help it, could they? No, they couldn't

Roba was there, wasn't she? Yes, she was

Ali isn't Swedish, is he? No, he isn't

You don't like me, do you? No I don't

You have to come early, don't you? Yes, I do

He doesn't understand her, does he? No, he doesn't

He has to work harder, doesn't he? Yes, he does

They helped him, didn't they? Yes, they did

They had to take a taxi, didn't they? Yes, they did

You haven't got a pen, have you?

He's really great, isn't he?

They get on so well together, don't they?

Is A *really* asking for information, or does she just want to get others to agree with her?

**3** Complete these question tags.

1 We had a great time in Paris, didn't we?

2 The weather was lovely, \_\_\_\_\_?

3 The French really love their food, \_\_\_\_\_?

4 It's a lovely day today, \_\_\_\_\_?

5 Alice and Tom are a really lovely couple, \_\_\_\_\_?

6 Tom earns so much money, \_\_\_\_\_?

7 They want to get married, \_\_\_\_\_?



He's really great, **isn't he?**

They **get** on so **well** together, **don't they?**

Is *A* *really* asking for information, or does she just want others to agree with her?

**3** Complete these question tags.

1 We had a great time in Paris, **didn't we?**

2 The weather was lovely, **wasn't it?**

3 The French really love their food, **don't they?**

4 It's a lovely day today, **isn't it?**

5 Alice and Tom are a really lovely couple, **aren't they?**

6 Tom earns so much money, **doesn't he?**

7 They want to get married, **don't they?**

## SPOKEN ENGLISH Making an opinion stronger

## قوة الرأي

- 1 Adverbs like *very*, *really*, *just*, and *absolutely* help make an opinion stronger.

*It's good.* → *It's **very** good.* → *It's **really** good.*

*It's bad!* → *It's **just** awful!* → *It's **absolutely** awful!*

- 2 We can use an adverb to qualify an adjective or a verb.

*He's **really great**, isn't he?*

*I **really don't like** his sense of humour.*

Find more examples in the conversation in exercise 1.

**4** Work in pairs to make these opinions stronger.  
Use a wide voice range to sound enthusiastic.

- 1 She's quite nice. ***She's absolutely wonderful!***
- 2 The film was good. *just brilliant*
- 3 The hotel's all right. *really fabulous*
- 4 I like dark chocolate. *absolutely adore*
- 5 I quite like Peter. *really love*
- 6 The book wasn't very good. *absolutely awful*
- 7 I don't like noisy bars. *just can't stand*



## Possible answers

- The last film I saw was *La Vie en Rose*. The acting was absolutely amazing.
- I heard about the earthquake in Greece. It was really scary.
- It's really miserable today, isn't it?
- Karl is wearing a really nice sweater, isn't he?
- The Rolling Stones are touring again. I really think they should give up!
- I saw the new sitcom on TV. I thought it was absolutely awful.



## 4 Getting it right

p32

### Advice, obligation, and permission

#### Modal and related verbs

*You should check online.*

*You must tell your neighbours.*

*They can get married at 16.*

*You are allowed to go.*

*Children had to go to school.*

*They didn't have to work. p32-34*

### Phrasal verbs (1)

#### Literal or idiomatic?

*She took her boots off.*

*His business has taken off.*

*The flight took off on time.*

#### Separable or inseparable?

*He turned it on.*

*She takes after him. p36*

### Polite requests and offers

*I'll give you a lift.*

*Do you think you could ...?*

*Can you tell me ...?*

*Would you mind ...? p37*

# Obligation, Prohibition, Necessity, Advice

قوة  
النصيحة

1 These sentences give advice. Which is the stronger advice?

You **should** check online.

You **must** tell your neighbour.

2 Which sentences express permission? Which express obligation?

I	can	go.
	am allowed to	
	must	
	have to	

1 You **can't** go. You **mustn't** go. You **shouldn't** go.  
You **don't have to** go.

2 **Can** you go? **Must** you go? **Should** you go?  
**Do** you **have to** go?

3 He **can** go. He **must** go. He **should** go. He **has to** go.



# Necessity Advice

**Should** is used to give **advice** or an **opinion** about what we think is right or wrong.

*Should = Ought to*

Positive: *Should = Ought to*

Negative: *should not go / ought not to*

- You *should be* patient with me.
- You *should go* to a therapist.
- I think schools *shouldn't offer* soft drinks to their students.

# Strong Advice

**Must** : is used to give **strong advice**

**Must** only has a present form

Usually, we use **must** when the obligation comes from the **opinion of the speaker**.

Positive: **must + verb** = obligation

Negative: **must not + verb** = prohibition (not allowed)

- We **must get up** early tomorrow if we want to finish painting.
- You **must buy** a new suit for the meeting.
- I **must go** to the hospital.
- You **mustn't wait** here.
- You **mustn't smoke** in this area.

# Very Strong Advice

**have to** : is used to give **very strong advice**

**have to** : is used with all verb forms (past, future, perfect forms, infinitive, etc

Usually, we use : **have to** when there's an **external obligation**,

Positive: *have to + verb* = obligation

Negative: *don not + have to + verb* = not necessary

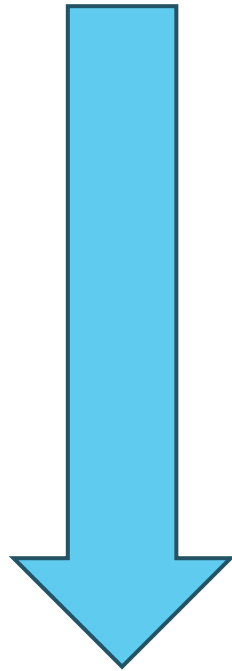
- We *had to drive* very fast.
- I *have to go* to the hospital.
- We *have to get up* early tomorrow. The meeting is at nine.
- You *don't have to wait* here.



**positive**

**negative**

**strong**



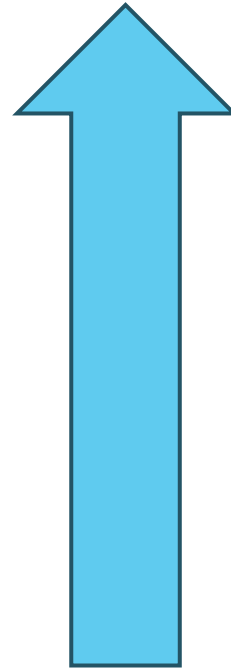
**Should ..**

**Must ..**

**have to ..**

**very strong  
(Obligation)  
(not allowed)**

**very strong  
(Obligation)  
(not allowed)**



**Strong**

**should not ..**

**must not ..**

**don't have to ..**

# Should – must – had to - don't have to - allowed – not allowed

- 1 I don't know if I \_\_\_\_\_ go or not.
- 2 They told her she \_\_\_\_\_ to have friends over while they were away.
- 3 Come on! You \_\_\_\_\_ come. It's a party.
- 4 Look. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell your mum and dad.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ to smoke in here.
- 6 Do you think I \_\_\_\_\_ tell her to stop?
- 7 No, no, you \_\_\_\_\_ say anything.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ say something.
- 9 I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the shops for my dad.
- 10 I think he \_\_\_\_\_ pay the fine.

# Should – must – had to - don't have to allowed – not allowed

- 1 I don't know if I **should** go or not.
- 2 They told her she **wasn't allowed** to have friends over while they were away.
- 3 Come on! You **must** come. It's a party.
- 4 Look. You **don't have to** tell your mum and dad.
- 5 You're **not allowed** to smoke in here.
- 6 Do you think I **should** tell her to stop?
- 7 No, no, you **mustn't** say anything.
- 8 No! I **must** say something
- 9 I **had to** go to the shops for my dad.
- 10 I think he **should** pay the fine.



# Have got to

- 1 *Have got to* means the same as *have to* but is used more in spoken English. Look at these examples from Millie, Richard, and Frank.

*They've got to employ bodyguards.*

*You've got to give meaning to life by what you do.*

*You've got to look for the good in people.*

# Have got to

- 1 A Isn't your mum away at the moment?  
B Yeah, so Dad's **got to** do all the cooking and I've got to do all the ironing.
- 2 A Where's my briefcase? I've **got to** go to work.  
B It's where you left it when you came home. In the hall by the front door.
- 3 A Mum, why can't I go out now?  
B You've **got to** tidy your room first. Your friends will just have to wait.
- 4 A Won't you be late for work?  
B Oh, goodness. Look at the time I've **got to** go now. I mustn't stay here chatting. We'll catch up later. Bye!

التعبير المجازي  
والحرفي

**Idiomatic**

**&**

**Literal**

- 1 a He *brought up* five children on his own.  
b The porter will *bring* your bags *up* to your room.  
c She *brought up* the subject of money.
- 2 a Do you think you'll *get through* your final exam?  
b I tried to ring you but I couldn't *get through*.  
c His van couldn't *get through* that narrow gate.
- 3 a The village was *cut off* by the floods.  
b Hello, hello? I can't hear you. I think we've been *cut off*.  
c She *cut off* a big piece of meat and gave it to the dog.
- 4 a Her health has really *picked up* since she moved to a sunny climate.  
b Can you *pick up* my pen for me? It's under your chair.  
c I *picked up* some Spanish when I was travelling in Peru.



These sentences all contain **separable** phrasal verb. Replace the words in *italics* with a pronoun.

- 1 He turned on *the light*.     **He turned it on.**
- 2 She's taken off *her boots*.     **She's taken them off.**
- 3 He took up *golf* when he retired.
- 4 We picked up *Spanish* very quickly.
- 5 I looked up *the words* in my dictionary.
- 6 They brought up *five children* really well.
- 7 I've given up *smoking* at last.

## Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

## Separable Phrasal Verbs

These sentences all contain **inseparable** phrasal verbs. Replace the words in *italics* with a pronoun.

- 1 She takes after *her father*.     **She takes after him**
- 2 Nearly everyone got through *the exam*.
- 3 We looked after *their cats*.
- 4 He gets on well with *his sister*.
- 5 I'm looking for *my glasses*.
- 6 They're looking forward to *the holiday*.
- 7 We couldn't put up with *the noise* any longer.

## الأفعال التي يصاحبها حرف جر

with      up      to      after

- 1 Who do you take \_\_\_\_\_ in your family?
- 2 Do you get on well \_\_\_\_\_ both your parents?
- 3 Have you recently taken \_\_\_\_\_ any new sports or hobbies?
- 4 Do you often look \_\_\_\_\_ words in your dictionary?
- 5 Are you looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ going on holiday soon?
- 6 Do you pick \_\_\_\_\_ foreign languages easily?
- 7 Have you got any bad habits that you want to give \_\_\_\_\_ ?

with      up      to      after

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The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The rest of the background is a solid, very light blue.

Thanks